Reactions of the Free Radicals in Solutions. Communication 17. Effect of the Viscosity of the Medium on the Primary Recombination of Free Radicals

\$/062/60/000/009/014/021 B023/B064

4 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedinaniy Akademii nauk SUSR (Institute of Highmolecular Compounds of the Academy of

Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED:

April 7, 1959

Card 3/3

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3

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		International symposium on m	Heabdmaarodayy elapostum yo . 1960 g; doklady 1 avtoref Hearomolecular Chemistry Section II. [Koscow, Isô	Sponsoring Aguacy: The Inter- mission on Herrmolecular	freh. Ed.: T.A. Frusakore.	FURFORE: This book is inter- actions and the synthesis	COTRACE: Into is Section II solveniar Comfatry; The various polymerization re by redistion. Ascee that it researce spectroscopy and rice is in factor on second follow each activity.	1,2	6	Michigarie, Q., M. Marek, and the Polymeriation of Isobuty	Bodek, V. (Caethoslowicka). of Algra Olerica	Vestl. E., I. hannel, B., Vill Refere of Done type impuriti Cosalynel by Live Street French Old Casin Streetson baring the	Ispasiathy his, ving Fos Interaction of Organisasium iss of Commonstan Compour	Folymerisation fanto, I., and E. Oal (Emgrary of Some Netals of Variable Val Virtl Compounds	te., K.I. Non- ary of Eon- of Complex Ca (E), E.I. K.	of Polymers	Tadiation T.A. Esb	Firsting E. J. Releiff, and E. Pr. Polymerization of Fornaldehyda	(Csechoslan		· ·

DOLGOPLOSK, B. A., YERUSALIMSKIY, B. L., KROPUCHEVA, Ye. N., TINYAKOVA, Ye. L.

"Structure of Diene Polymers as a Function of the Nature of Catalytic Systems"

Report presented at the Conference on International Symposium on Macromolecular Chemistry. Montreal, Canada, 27 July to 1 August 61.

/ Institute for higher Moecular Compounds, Akademia Nauk, SSSR, Leningrad, USSR.

LYUBETSKIY, S.G.; DOLGOPLOSK, B.A.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.

Free-radical polymerization of ethylene. Part 1: Kinetics of ethylene polymerization in a benzene and heptane solution. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.5:734-739 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastikov. (Ethylene) (Polymerization)

22571

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15 9202 2209, 1436, 1474

S/190/61/003/005/014/014 B110/B230

AUTHORS:

Yerusalimskiy, B. L., Merkur'yeva, A. V., Baykova, N. P.

TITLE:

Polymerization of chloroprene under the influence of organo-

metallic compounds

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 5, 1961, 798

TEXT: Data published on the polymerization of chloroprene by methods other than initiation by free radicals disclose nothing about polymerization in the presence of conventional organometallic compounds. The present authors found the polymerization of chloroprens under the influence of organolithium and organomagnesium compounds to be possible. Butyl lithium and the system  $\begin{bmatrix} C_4H_9 & MgI + (C_4H_9)_2 & Mg\end{bmatrix}$  were used as initiators of polymerization.

tion. This system, formed in the course of the organomagnesium synthesis in hydrocarbon, has already been applied together with other organomagnesium compounds for the polymerization of isoprene. Under the influence of the system butyl magnesium iodide - dibutyl magnesium the polymerization of chloroprene takes place at a considerable rate between 40 and 60°C. At a concentration of the initiator of 0.012 to 0.025 and of the Card 1/2

#### 22571

Polymerization of ...

5/190/61/003/005/014/014 B110/B230

monomer of 2.5 moles/1, conversion amounts to ~5 per cent per hour at 60°C at the beginning of the reaction. Applying butyl lithium and a concentration of the initiator of 0.008 and of the monomer of 4.0 moles/1, conversion is 2 per cent per hour at 35°C at the beginning of the reaction. Polymers obtained in hexane under the conditions described are soluble in benzene to a limited extent (~50 per cent). Temperature of vitrification varies from -46 to -50°C for the individual specimens. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation]. There are 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: January 28, 1961

Card 2/2

11-12-13-14-1

15 8060

25262

S/190/61/003/007/006/021 B101/B206

AUTHORS:

Lyubetskiy, S. G., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Yerusalimskiy, B. L.

TITLE:

Ethylene polymerization under the action of free radicals.
41. aboutene polymerization in the presence of benzene with the system solvent - monomer being above the critical point

PERIODICAL:

Vysokomolekulyarnyye scyedineniya, v. 3, 10. 7, 1961,

1000-1002

TEXT: It was the purpose of the present paper to study a sylene polymerization in the presence of benzeue as solvent and exclusioutyric said distrile as initiator. The system was above the critical point so that it became comparable to a homogeneous state. Polymerization was carried out at 70°C. Ethylene contained as impurition 0.5% state, and 0.00% 0.00%

of the most. Its partial pressure in the autoclave was kept constant with an accuracy of 19-5 atm by periodical supply. The intrinsic vincosity of the polymer was determined in decaline at 13500. In the first experimental series, the pressure was varied between 100 and 500 atm. and the borzene

Card 1/4

25**±62** 

Ethylene polymerization under the ...

5/190/61/054/057/056/021 B:01/P208

concentration was kept constant at 2.8 mole/1. Incrinate viacomity (at 100 atm 0.35-0.37, at 500 atm 0.53-0.60), and polymerization rate (500 atm 0.9-1.0 g/l-br, 500 atm 3.2-3.4 g/l-br) were found to there so with increasing pressure. More important were the results given in Table 1 at 500 atm, 70°C, but with varied benzene concentration. Complete absence of benzene gives, however, lower value, of intrinsic viscosity and polymerization rate. 92% of the polyethylene obtained was crystalline and resembled the low-pressure ethylene also in other respects. The authors refer to five papers by western authors. There are 2 tables and 7 references:

1 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 5 references to English-language publications read as follows: Z. Laita, J. Polymer Sci., 38, 247, 459, 1959; W. Padgett, E. Perry, J. Polymer Sci., 37, 543, 1959; R. Laird, A. Morell, L. Seed, Disc. Faraday Soc., 22, 126, 1956; R. Heines, W. Bryant, A. Larchar, Industr. and Engage Chem., 49, 1071, 1957; S. Kodama, V. Matsushima, A. Ueyoshi, T. Shimidzu, J. Polymer Sci., 41, 89, 1959.

Card 2/4

BOGOMOL'NYY, V. Ya.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.; POKROVSKIY, Ye.I.

Free radical reactions in solutions. Part 18: Relative activity of CH3. and (CH3)3 CO. radicals in the reaction of detachment of H-atom from hydrocarbons. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.8: 2675-2682 Ag '61.

(Radicals (Chemistry))

AUTHORS:

35293 s/190/62/004/004/009/019 B117/B138

Lyubetskiy, S. G., Dolgoplosk, B. A., Yerusalipskiy, B. L.

Polymerization of ethylene affected by free radicals III. Polymerization of ethylene with the monomor - polymer by

system in a non-homogeneous state

Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 4, 1962, TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

TEXT: The polymerization kinetics of ethylene was studied in the presence of azoisobutyric acid dinitrile and benzene between 100-600 atm at 70°C. The activation energy was determined by additional experiments at 60 and The activation energy was determined by additional experiments at our and 80°C and found to be 17 ± 2 kcal/mole. At relatively low monomer conversion of 100 300 cm. at 100-300 atm, the rate of polymerization has a first-order dependence in relation to monomer concentration. Here the degree of polymerization changes linearly with the monomer concentration. At pressures above 300 atm, the dependence of polymerization rate and molecular weight of the polymer on the monomer concentration shows a marked change after this. The degree of polymerization does not change linearly with the concentration. The dependence of rate and degree of polymerization on the volatility of Card 1/3

S/190/62/004/004/009/019 B117/B138

Polymerization of ethylene...

ethylene is similar. At 400-600 atm, the order of reaction in relation to volatility approaches 1.9. In experiments of up to 20 hr duration, gradual increase of the molecular weight of the polymer and constant polymerization rate were observed. This confirms the concept of "live" polymer chains in polymerization. Their existence was proved by direct experiments at 20°C. The increasing molecular weight clearly showed that the polymerization of ethylene at room temperature develops further on "live" polymer chains. The change of the dependence of degree and rate of polymerization observed : at the beginning of the reaction at 300-400 atm is probably connected with the development of an active solid phase. The aggregation of the growing chains, which leads to accumulation of the "live" polymer, plays a decisive role. The change of the polymerization mechanism setting in above 300 atm. results in a functional dependence of general form:  $k_a = f(P_{pol}) = f[p([M])]$ where ka is the constant of the rate of aggregation of "live" polymer radicals, Ppol is the mean degree of polymerization, and [M] is the monomer concentration. The deviation of the order of reaction in relation to the initiator concentration, which becomes especially noticeable in the absence of the solvent, points to a change of the polymerization mechanism. The Card 2/3

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001** CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3"

Polymerization of ethylene...

S/190/62/004/004/009/019 B117/B138

order of reaction of 0.69 was ascertained without solvent, and of 0.53 -0.58 in the presence of benzene (0.14-0.28 mole/1). The increase of polymerization rate and molecular weight of the polymer observed in the presence of small benzene amounts can also be traced back to the growth of "live" polymer chains in the solid phase. There are 6 figures and 4 tables. The two most important English-language references are: R. Buchdal, Disc. Faraday Soc., 22, 150, 1956; C. Bamford, A. Jenkins, M. Symons, M. Townsed, J. Polymer Sci., 34, 181, 1959.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass (Scientific Research Institute of Polymerization Plastics)

SUBMITTED:

March 10, 1961

Card 3/3

S/190/62/004/009/005/014 B101/B144

AUTHOR 3:

Dolgoplosk, B. A., Yerusalimskiy, B. L., Kavunenko, A. P.,

Merkur'yeva, A. V.

TITLE:

Polymerization of diene hydrocarbons under the action of organomagnesium compounds

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 9, 1962, 1333-1337

TEXT: The polymerization of butadiene (I), 2,3-dimethyl butadiene (II), and chloroprene (III) by the system (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>)<sub>2</sub>Mg - C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>MgI was studied under the same conditions as that of isoprene described previously (Vysokomolek. soyed., 2, 541, 1960). Results: (1) A solution of 25 - 30 mole% I in hexane yielded ~10% polymer with 77 - 75% 1,4 bonds at 100°C. Under the same yielded ~10% polymer with 97% 1,4 bonds. The polymerization conditions, II yielded ~40% polymer with 97% 1,4 bonds. The polymerization proceeds more slowly than that of isoprene. The polymers are completely proceeds more slowly than that of isoprene. The polymers are completely soluble in benzene and have lost ~6-5% of their double bonds. It is soluble in benzene and have lost ~6-6% of their double bonds. It is assumed, therefore, that an introducedular cyclization occurs. (2) The assumed, therefore, that an introducedular cyclization occurs. (2) The polymerization of III in hexane at 40 - 60°C yielded up to 20% polymer. The polymers had limited solubility in benzene, and their glass transition Card 1/2

Polymerization of diene...

S/190/62/004/009/005/014 B101/B144

point was -46 to -49°C. (3) The consumption of organomagnesium initiators during the polymerization of isoprene was studied. The content in C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> liberated by H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> was determined chromatographically. The continuous decrease in initiator concentration and the continuous increase in molecular weight during the reaction suggest a consecutive organometal synthesis. Monomer addition to the C-Mg bond is comparatively slow. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 20, 1961

Card 2/2

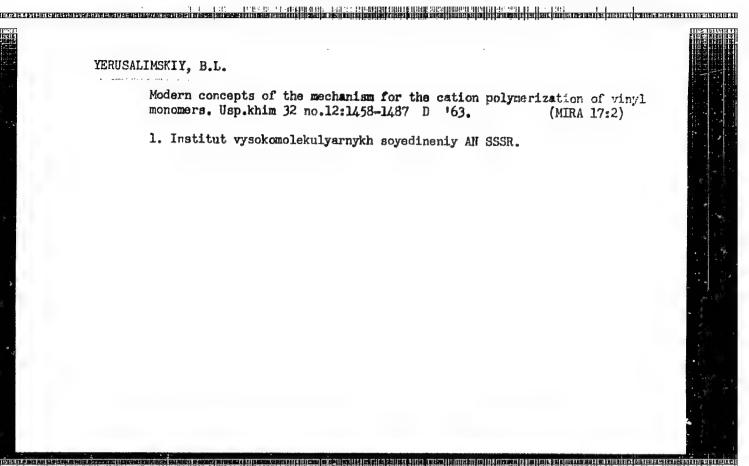
MILOVSKAYA, Ye.B.; SOKOLOVA, O.V.; YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.

Transisomerization of dimethyl maleate under the influence of free radicals. Zhur.ob.kbim. 32 no.2:621-626 F \*62.

(Maleic acid)

(Isomerization)

(Radicals (Chemistry))



YERUSALIMSKIY B.L.; KRASNOSEL'SKAYA, I.G.: MAZUREK, V.V.

Polymerization of chloroprene in the presence of organometallic compounds. Part 1:System chloroprene - butyllithium. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7:1294-1301 Jl '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4045430

8/0190/64/006/009/1637/1641

AUTHOR: Krasnosel'skaya, I.G., Yerusalimskiy, B.L.

TITLE: Polymerization of chloroprene under the influence of dibutyl magnesium and butylmagnesium iodide

SOURCE: Vy\*sokomolekulyarny\*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 9, 1964, 1637-1641

TOPIC TAGS: chloroprene, dibutyl magnesium, butylmagnesium iodide, organomagnesium compound, chain termination, chain propagation, activation, initiator, polymerization catalyst, polychloroprene

ABSTRACT: The kinetics of polymerization of the system chloroprene-dibutyl magnesium butylmagnesium iodide were investigated by carrying out the polymerization in heptane or a fraction of purified kerosene at a monomer concentration (M) of 2-8 mole/liter and an initiator concentration (C) of 0.01-0.08 mole/liter. Under the given conditions, the polymerization reached an almost constant rate in the initial state to slow down gradually later and to stop completely on disappearance of the polymer. At 40C, (M) = 6 and (C)=0.08 mole/liter, the maximum yield was 55%. The plotter experimental data show that for the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4045430

initial rate of polymerization, calculated from the conversion after the first 40 min., the order of reaction was 0.95 with respect to the initiator and 1.09 with respect to the monomer. After 0.25 min., the reaction mixture contained only 10% of the starting initiator, and in 0.5 min. it completely disappeared. The total content of organomagnesium compounds after 0.25 min. was 92% of the initial. Then, the total concentration of organic magnesium compounds continued to decrease slowly. The decrease in the initiator concentration can be attributed to the parallel reactions of initiation and destruction. The rate constants of the elementary reactions and the activation energies of chain propagation and chain termination were determined and the date are plotted. For chain propagation, the constants were  $k_1^{-1} = 8.4$  and  $k_{3a} = 0.82$  min<sup>-1</sup>; for chain termination at 40, 50 and 60C the constants were 0.0018, 0.0037 and 0.0087 min<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The activation energy of chain termination obtained from these values is 17.9  $^+$  0.5 kcl/mole. The average viscosimetric melecular weight of polychloroprene calculated from the formula  $\mu = 1.55 \times 10^{-4}$  M°. (in benzene) increased continuously in the initial stage of the polymerization. This confirms the kinetic scheme according to which the chain propagation is a stepwise organometallic synthesis. The results indicate an anionic

Cord2/3

### ACCESSION NR: AP4045430

mechanism for the reaction. The resulting polymers lose their solubility in benzene at a certain degree of conversion (during polymerization at 40°C, at a polymer yield of about 40°C). The microstructure of polychloroprene formed under the influence of organomagnesium compounds practically coincides with the typical structure of polymers obtained by the radical polymerization of chloroprene. "The authors are greatly indebted to A.A. Kerotkov for his useful comments. The microstructural data on the polymers were provided by Ye. I. Pokrovskiy and G.V. Lyubimova." Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vy\*sokomolekulyarny\*kh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

DUNTOW, Polog THEMSALIMENTY, B.L.

Ainetics of copolymerization of ethylene with winyl chloride. Vyackoz.

(MRA 18:9)

goed. 7 no.6:1075-1079 Je '65.

1. Okhthaskly khimicheskly kombinat i Institut wysokomolekulyarnykh

soyedinenty AN SSCR.

EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T UR/0413/66/000/006/0075/0075 ACC NR: AP6011237 (A) SOURCE CODE: 0 INVENTOR: Yerusalimskiy, B. L.; Kulevskaya, I. V.; Kamalov, S. K.; Frenkel', S. Ya. ORG: none TITLE: Preparation of polyacrylonitrile. Class 39, No. 179925 [announced by the Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR () (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR)] SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 75 TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylonitrile, acrylonitrile, polymerization ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of preparing polyacylonitrile by polymerization of acrylonitrile in a hydrocarbon solvent at about -750 in the presence of aggregagnesium catalysts. To extend the variety of organomagnesium cataly ts, complexes of magnesium alkyl halides or magnesium alkyls wit. limethylsulfoxide [LD] are suggested. 13Fab65, SUBM DATE: 11,07/ SUB CODE: UDC: 678.745.32 **vmb** Card 1/1

TOMARKIN, N.Ya.; Transaturskiy, E.I..

Kinetics of ethylene polymerization under the effect of tetramethyletetrame. Vysokom.seed. 7 no.781213-1216 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Okhtinskiy khimicheskiy kombinat 1 Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh scyedineniy AN SSSR.

Γ	L 33526-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) 1JP(c) WW/RM  ACC NR: AP6015052 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/005/0876/0881	
	AUTHOR: Kulevskaya, I. V.; Yerusalimskiy, B. L.; Mazurek, V. V.	
	ORG: Institute of Macromolecular Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut vysokomolekularnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR)	
	TITLE: Polymerization kinetics of the acrylonitrile under the effect of butylmagnesium chloride	
	SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 876-881	
	TOPIC TAGS: polymer, monomer, polymerization kinetics, acrylonitrile, megnesima, chloride, toluene, machesium compound	
	ABSTRACT: The kinetics of polymerization in the system acrylonitrile, toluene, and butylmagnesium chloride at -75C has been investigated. A mechanism of the polymerization process involving elementary stages through intermediate complexes was proposed. For the initial stage of polymerization, the first order of the catalyst and the second order of the monomer were shown. The molecular weight of the polymers exceeded 200,000. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 9 formulas, and 1 table.	
	SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13May65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 012	
· 7.		120

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3

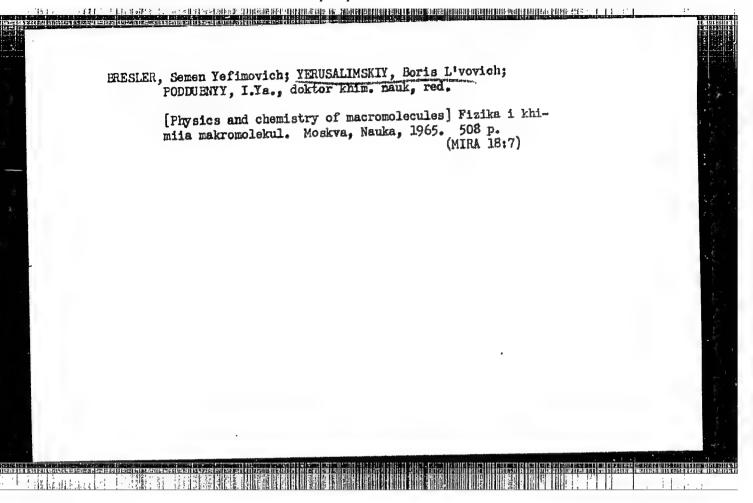
CIA-RDP86-00513R00196291 EWI(m)/EWP(1)/T L 44583-66 AP6015672 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0076/0076 ACC NR Yerusalimskiy, B. L.; Krasnosel'skaya, I. G. INVENTOR: ORG: none Method for obtaining polychloroprene 1 Class 39, No. [announced by Institute of Micromolecular Compounds AN SSSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR)] Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966, 76 TOPIC TAGS: polychloroprene, chloroprene, polymerization, polymerization catalyst ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining polychloroprene by polymerization of chloroprene in a medium of inert organic solvent at room temperature in the presence of an organometallic catalyst. To increase the polychloroprene yield, a complex of Card 1/2 UDC: 678.763.2

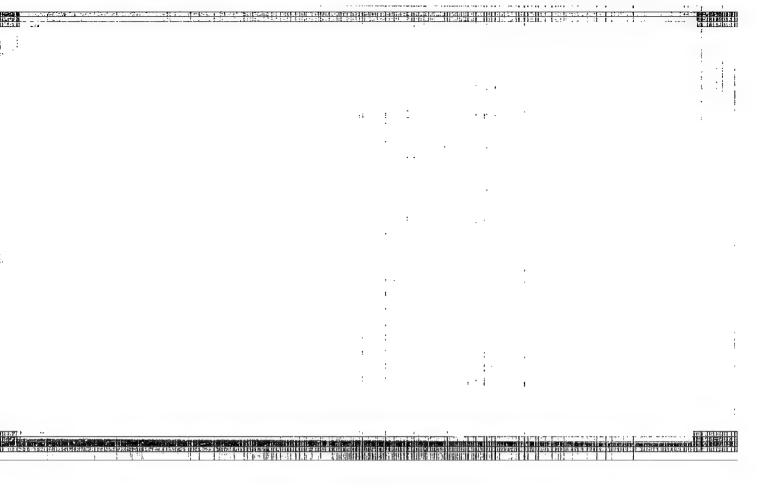
lithiumbu	P601567: tyl-11tl	niumiodide-d	1butylmagnesium tion]	is used as	the organo-	[NT]
metallic SUB CODE:		E. Transla SUBM DATE:	06Feb65/			
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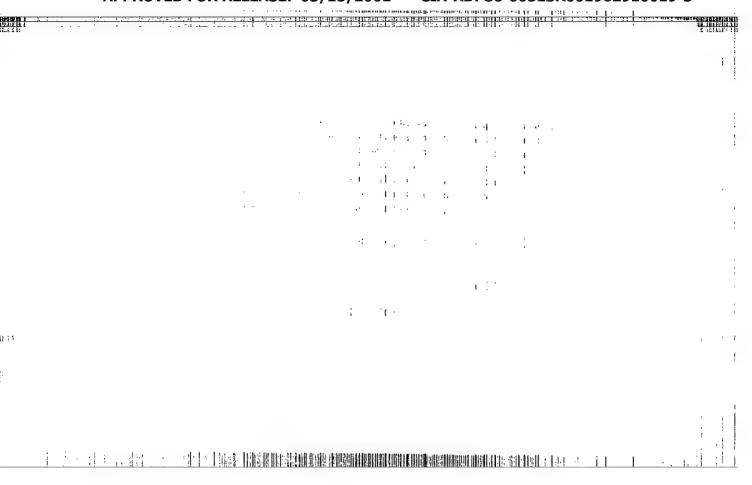
YERUSALIMSKIY, B.L.; KULEVSKAYA, I.V.

Polymerization of acrylonitrile under the effect of organomagnesium compounds. Vysokom.soed. 7 no.1:184-185 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:5)



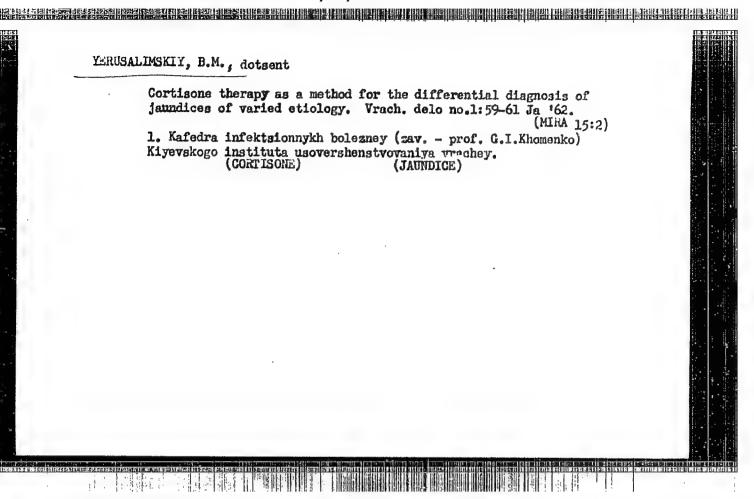




#### YERUSALINSKIY, B.M., dotsent (Kiyev)

Carrying of dysentery bacilli by healthy persons and bacteria secretion in subclinical forms of dysentery. Yrach.delo no.3: 299-302 Kr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (sav. - prof. G.I. Khomenko) Kiyevskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. (DYSHYTERY)



YERUSALIMSKIY, L. M.

"The Problem of Lymphogramulomatosis of the Lungs", Arkhiv Patol., 10, No. 2, 1948.

Docent, Therapeutic Dept., Oncology Clinic, Niev. Rengeno-Radiological Inst., -1947-.

YERUSALIMSKIY. L.M.
Yerusalimskiy, L.M. "Hemimyxedema", Vracheb. delo, 1949, No. 1, paragraphs 81-84.
SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

81707 3/020/60/132/05/41/069

5.2100(B)

AUTHOPS:

Yerusalimskiy, M. I.

On the Mechanism of the Protection of Magnessum Against

TITLES

Oxidation 8

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 5, PERIODICAL:

pp. 1122-1124

TEXT: The authors discuss the easy oxidizability of magnesium due to the structure of its electron sheath. The valence electrons of the magnesium surface, which are in the 3s ground state, readily react with the p-electrons of oxygen. These statements were confirmed by experiments. By introducing neodymium into the magnesium surface, the 3s electrons of Mg are raised to the higher p-level and, in compliance with the selection rule, they are protected against bonding with the valence electrons of oxygen. The experiments are described. In a vacuum chamber (5 - 7.10-6 torr),

magnesium, magnesium-neodymium alloy (45% Nd), or pure nandymium are sprinkled onto a collodium film by a molybdenum spiral with a current

Card 1/2

(4),12)1月25年2月,一年,13年2月18日2月18日2日 | 18日2日 | 18日 14日 - 152 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 153 - 15

On the Mechanism of the Protection of Magnesium Against Oxidation

81707 8/020/60/132/05/41/069 B004/B011

impulse (7-8 a for Mg and Mg-Nd alloy, 18-20 a for Nd). Of the metal films thus obtained, electron diffraction pictures were taken both immediately and after long standing in the air. Fig. 1 shows that in the case of pure Mg, the interference rings of MgO grow more and more intensive after standing in the air, while a small addition of Nd suppresses the formation of MgO still after one month of standing in the air (Fig. 2). There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy alyuminiyevomagniyevyy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute
of Aluminum and Magnesium)

PRESENTED: February 13, 1960, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1960

Card 2/2

YERUS Alimskiy, m.I.

81859

S/020/60/133/02/28/068 B016/B060

5.2300

Beletskiy, M. S., Yerusalimskiy, M. I.

AUTHORS: TITLE:

Electron Diffraction Study of Neodymium Oxides

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 2,

pp. 355-358

TEXT: The authors discuss the rather scarce data contained in publications (Iost and others, Ref. 1, and also Refs. 3-5) concerning the oxides of the rare earth elements. It follows herefrom that neodymium sesquioxide is present in hexagonal and cubic modification. A higher degree of oxidation to NdO2, has hitherto not been known. Oxidation conditions and intermediary oxides are not described either. For the purpose of studying the oxidation processes of neodymium, the authors made use of the diffraction method of fast electrons on thin oxidized films of this element. A special apparatus with a vacuum of 6-7.10-6 torr served for the purpose. As a protection against the "burning through" of the collodium base, the authors used a copper net (60-130 mesh, electrolyti-

Card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3 81859 s/020/60/133/02/28/068 B016/B060 cally prepared). Electron diffraction pictures of the nonoxidized needweetim were obtained by immediately placing the needweetim were obtained by immediately placing the needweetim were obtained by immediately placed the needweeting the n cally prepared). Electron diffraction pictures of the neodymium film in an neodymium were obtained by immediately placing the neodymium fastened onto the neodymium were obtained by thermocounte was then fastened onto electron diffraction apparatus. A thermocounte was then neodymium were obtained by immediately placing the neodymium film in an the then fastened onto was then fastened onto with electron diffraction apparatus. A thermocouple was heated in the furnace along with copper nat mentioned. and the latter was heated in the furnace along with Electron Diffraction Study of electron diffraction apparatus. A thermocouple was then fastened onto with the furnace along with copper net mentioned, and the latter was heated in the furnace time. It fragments were kent at room temperature the film. At the same time. copper nat mentioned, and the latter was heated in the furnace along with temperature, the film. At the same time, film fragments were kept at room the electron and oxidation on the air was studied on them. Fig. 1 a shows the the film. At the same time, film fragments were kept at room the electron and oxidation on the air was studied on Table 1 supplies experimental diffraction picture of the initial film. Neodymium Oxides and exidation on the air was studied on them. Fig. 1 8 shows the electron and experimental film. Table 1 supplies experimental diffraction picture of the initial film neodymium film exidizes with the thin neodymium film oxidizes with the from which it appears that the thin neodymium film exidizes with the thin neodymium film exidizes diffraction picture of the initial film. Table q supplies experimental with film oxidizes with the from which it appears that the thin neodymium film oxidizes of the data, from temperature giving rise to the cubic modificative rapidity at room temperature. data, from which it appears that the thin neodymium film oxidizes with the trom temperature, giving rise to the cubic modificative rapidity at room temperature, giving rise to the film interior already at relative relative resources diffuses in the film interior already at tion or the sesquioxide. Oxygen diffuses in relative rapidity at room temperature, giving rise to the cubic modification of the sesquioxide. Oxygen diffuses in the film interior spectively to or the sesquioxide. Oxygen intensity (Fig. 1b and 1v. respectively) to one temperature with a certain intensity. tion of the sesquioxide. Oxygen diffuses in the film interior slready at room temperature with a certain intensity (Fig. to and two a control temperature with a rings of the compound formed points of the rings blurred interference its lattice. Despite considerable appearance its lattice. The blurred interference rings of the compound formed points to a considerable apprend of the siderable distortion of the average value a = 11.36 t noints to the lattice constant value. siderable distortion of its lattice. Despite considerable spread the to the lattice constant value, the average value a = 11.36 \( \) points neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer continued enlargement of the elementary cell of lattice constant value, the average value a 11.35 A Points to the continued enlargement of the elementary cell of neodymium on the authors the air and at room tamperature. The authors the air and at room tamperature. continued entergement of the elementary cell of neodymium on longer that the air and at room temperature. The lattice of the believe that the oxygen diffusion because in the lattice of the believe that the oxygen diffusion believe the oxygen diffusion believed the oxygen diffusion b storing in the air and at room temperature. The authors therefore the believe that the oxygen diffusion progresses in the lattice of the believe that the oxygen diffusion is irresularly distorted. By a temperature of the believe that the oxygen diffusion is irresularly distorted. believe that the oxygen diffusion progresses in the lattice of the tempera-sesquioxide, whereby the lattice is irregularly lattice with a constant ture rise up to 500°C there also forms a cubic lattice with a Card 2/3 PPROVED FOR REE

Electron Diffraction Study of Neodymium Oxides

81859 \$/020/60/133/02/23/c*63* B016/B060

a = 11.05 A. The degree of ordering of the atoms in the lattice rises at 700°C (Table 2). The authors reach the conclusion that an oxide Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and probably Nd<sub>6</sub>O<sub>11</sub> results at temperatures up to 700°C. The compound corresponding to NdO<sub>2</sub> forms with the oxidation of neodymium vapors only. All of these compounds exhibit a cubic lattice. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 9 references: 3 Soviet, 1 French, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy alyuminiyevo-magniyevyy institut (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Aluminum and Magnesium)

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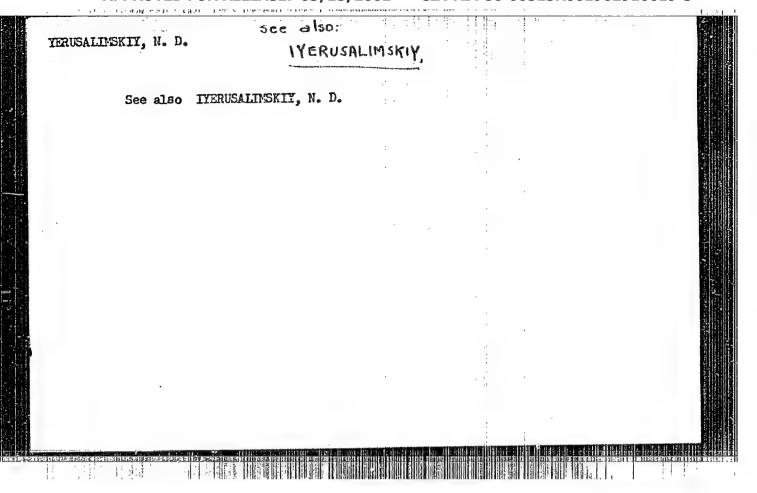
February 13, 1960, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: F.

February 6, 1960

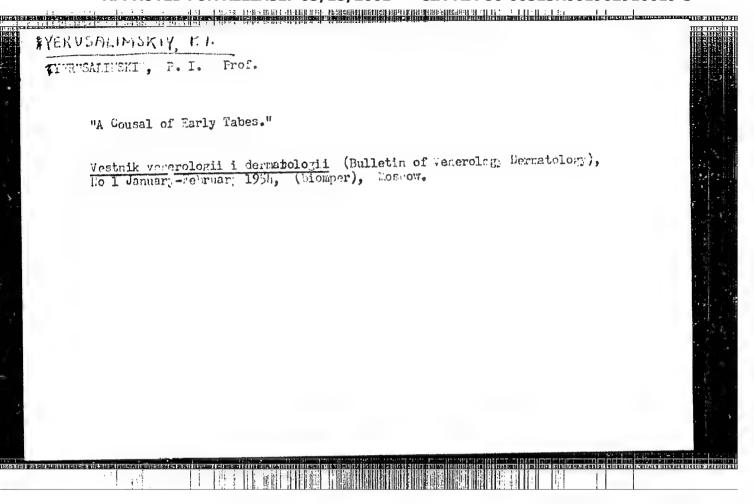
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Card 3/3



YERUSITESKIY, P. I.
29358. Dva sluchava arerikunskoro blactomikoza kozbi tipa Dahilkrista. Trudy Koletovsk.
708. stomatol. in-ta, vvp. 8, 1949, s. 383-87.

S0: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Koskva, 1949

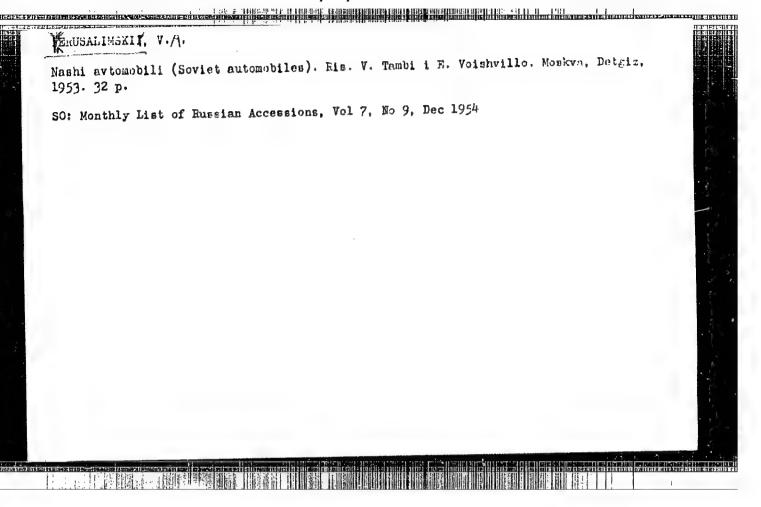


IYERUSALIMSKIY, P.I., prof.; DATSEDVSKIY, B.M., kand. med. nauk.

Syphilis, diagnosis and therapy\* by K.R., Astvatsaturov. Reviewed by P.I. Ierusalimskii, B.M. Datskovskii, Sov. med. 21 no.7:157-158

(MIRA 12:3)

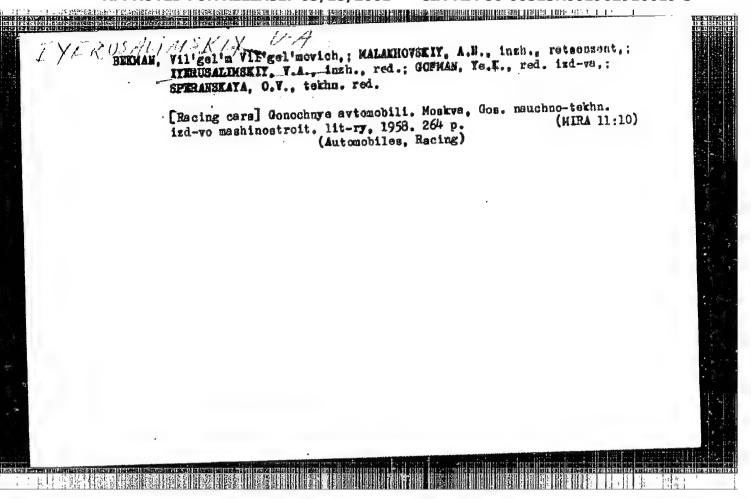
(SYPHILIS) (ASTVATSATUROV, K.R.,)

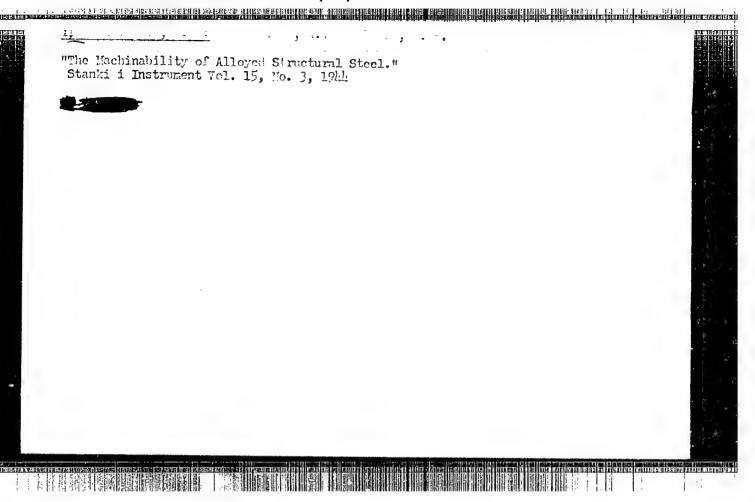


### EYERUSALIMSKIY, V. A., Col.

Typusalimskiv. V. A. Gol - Author of brochure, Sposoby Uvalishenian Hephrenostacso Probega Avtomobiley (How to Increase the Interrepair Mileage of Vehicles), which was critically reviewed by Engr-Lt Col Yu. SEREERYAKOV. (Voyennyy Vestnik, No. 3, Mar 54)

SO: SUM 175, 6 August 1954





ZNAMENSKIY, M.S., prof.; YERUSALIMSKIY, Ye.I. (Frunze)

Hffectiveness of the signaling system in industrial trauma. Sov.zdrav. 18 no.10:22-24 59. (MIRA 13:2)

l. Is travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya Kirgisskoy respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach K.S. Nigmatulin) i Frunzenskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach Z.P. Grinberg).

(ACCIDENTS INDUSTRIAL)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3"

# GRINERG, Z.P.; YERUSALIMSKIY, Ye.I. Effect of samitary conditions in Frunze on the decrease in the amount of atmospheric dust. Gig. 1 san. no. 10:74-75 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12) 1. Iz Frunzenskoy gorodskoy samitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii. (FRUNZE—DUST)

# Type, character and localization of industrial injuries in some industrial enterprises in Frunze. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.2:29-32 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

ZNAMENSKIY, M.S., prof.; YERUSALIMSKIY, Yo.I. (Frunze)

Evaluating the effectiveness of the signaling system in industrial traumatism. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.5:59-62 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

l. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topografichemkoy anatomii (zav.-prof. M.S. Znamenskiy) Kirgizskogo meditsinskogo imstituta.
(INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS)

FOMINA, A., doktor khim.nauk; YERUSENKO, V.

Oxidative decomposition of kerogen in dictyonema shale by alkaline potassium permanganate. Izv. AN Est. 3SR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh.nsuk (MIRA 16:10)

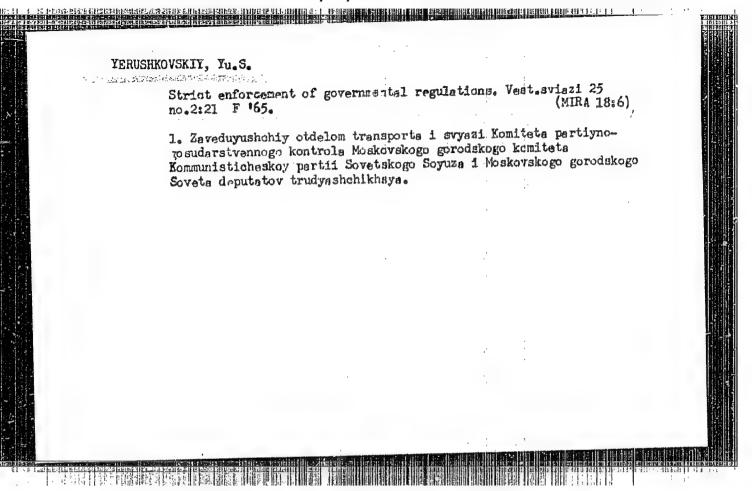
1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Chemistry.

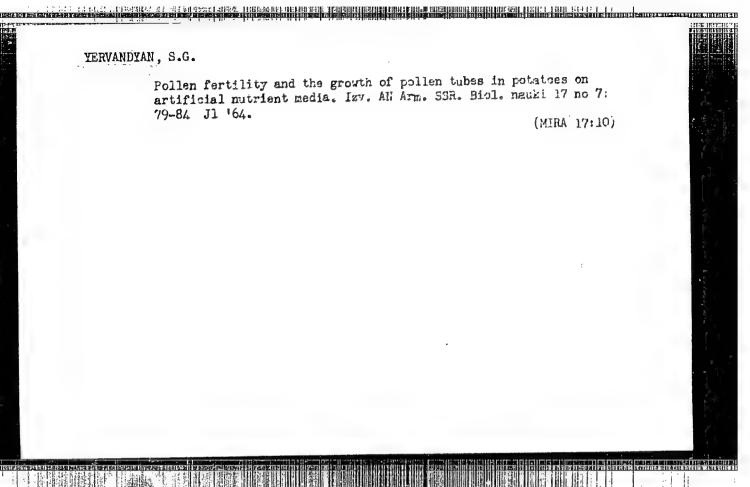
SEMIOTROCHEV, V.L.; HARAK, TS.M.; SPITSIN, M.P.; POPINYAN, I.O.;
YERUSHEVA, L.F.; MISALEVA, O.S.

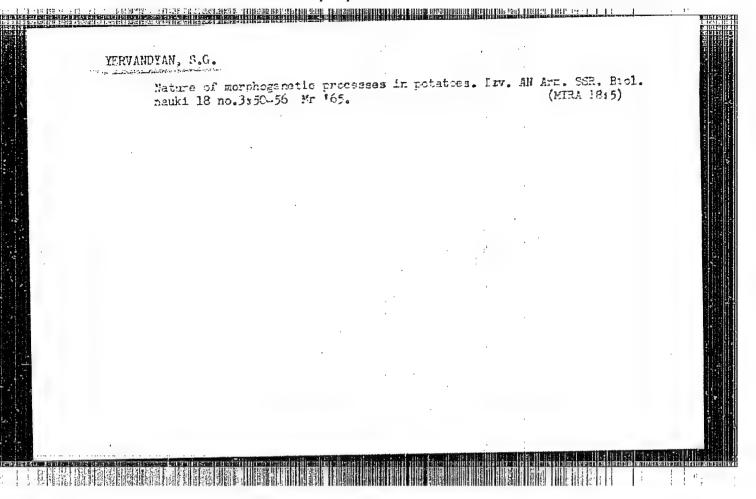
Pasteurellosis in man in Kazalinskiy District of Kzyl-Orda Frovince.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:143-144 Ag '65.

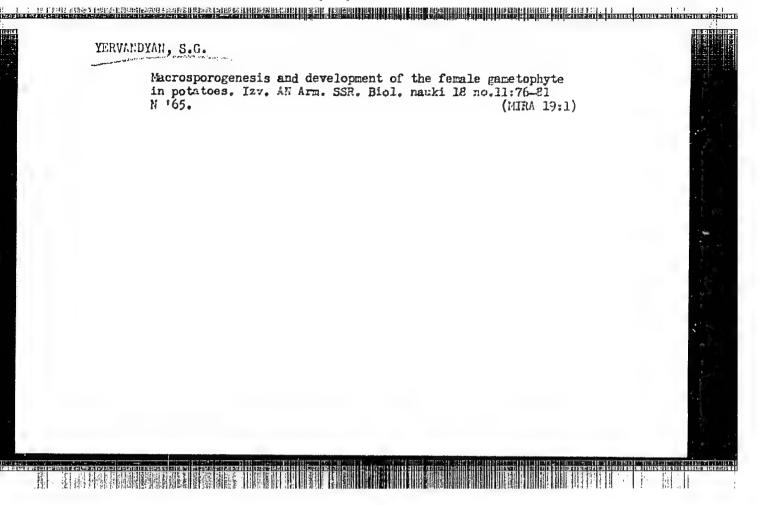
(MIRA 18:9)

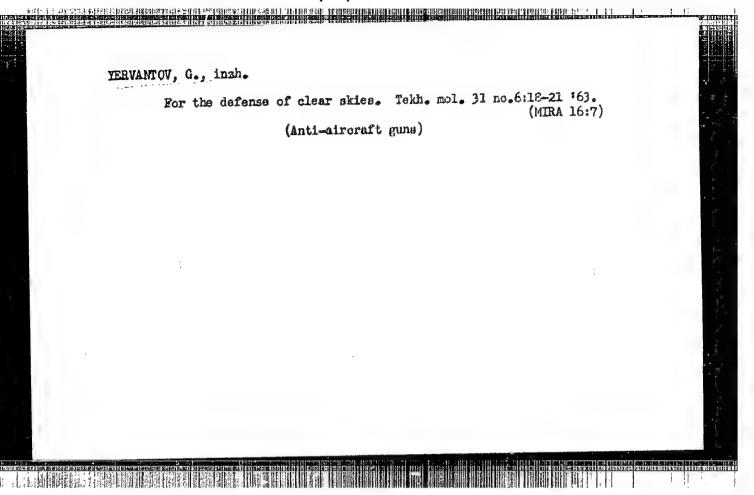
1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchnc-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut, Alma-Ata.

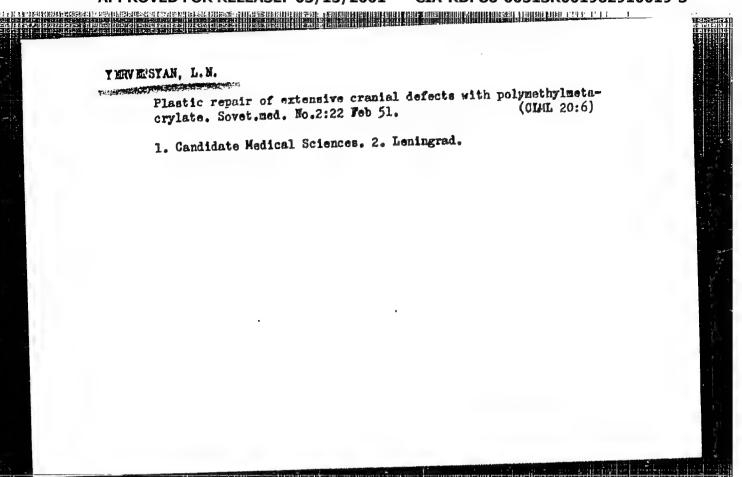












SEROV. N.A.: TERTAGINA, V.A.

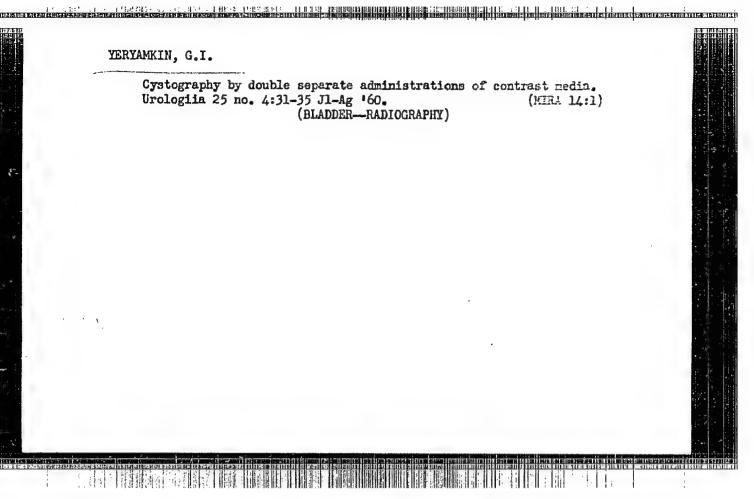
Experimental stability testing of conical cooling towers.

Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; stroi. no.1:153-158 \*59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy stroitel now mekhaniki Leningradskogo inzhenerno-stroitel nogo instituta.

(Gooling-towers--Testing)

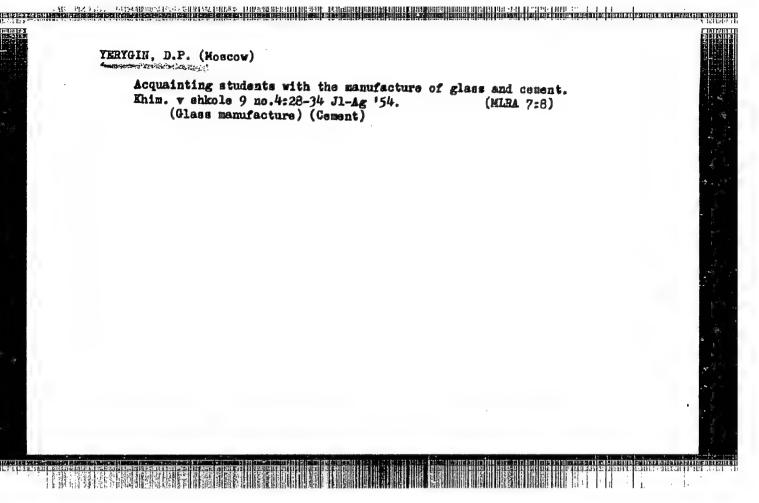


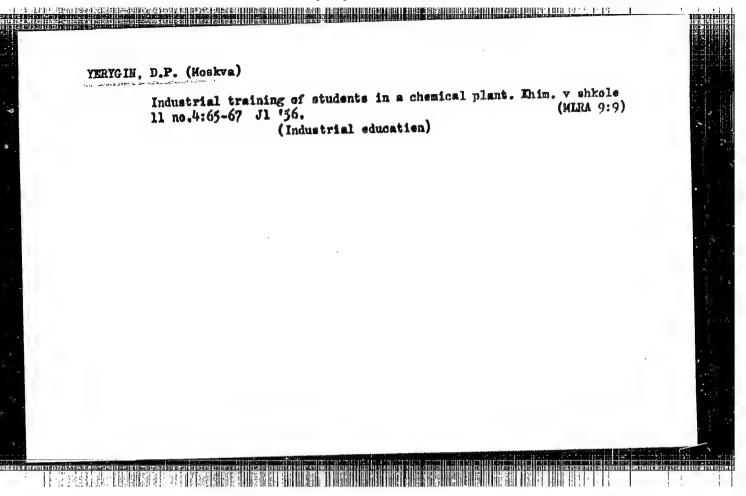
BALAMATOV, N.N.; YER'YEV, B.A.

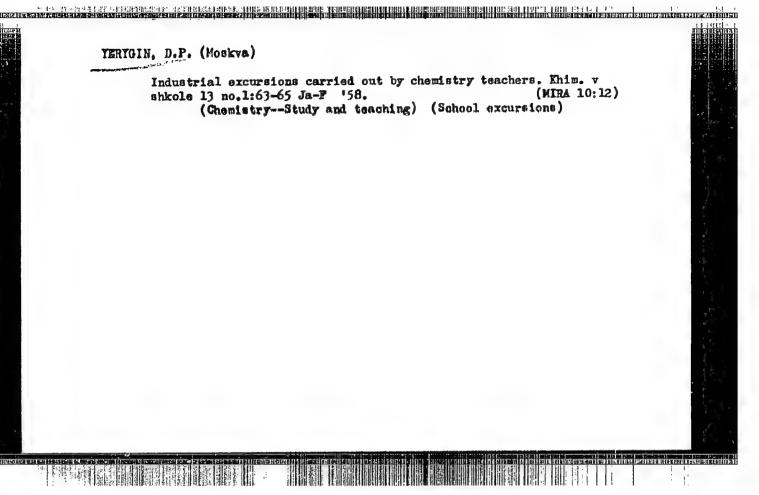
System for exact regulation and stabilization of the electron energy in a betatron. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.4:24-27 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:12)

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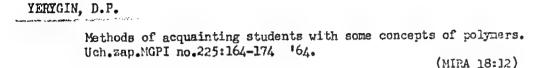
1. Nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

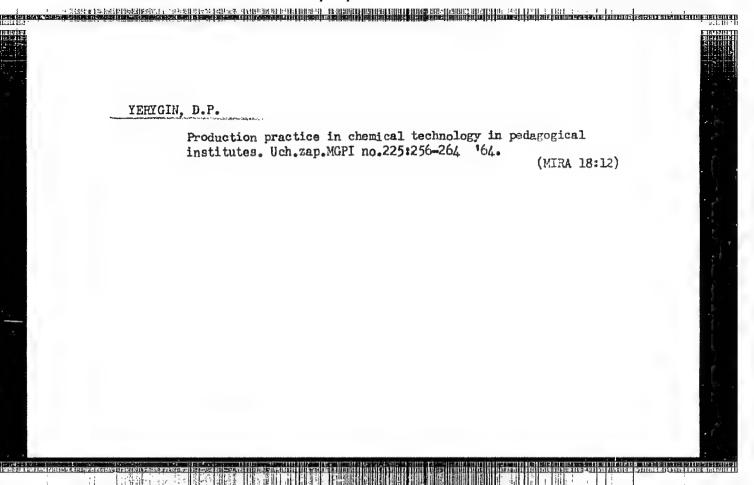


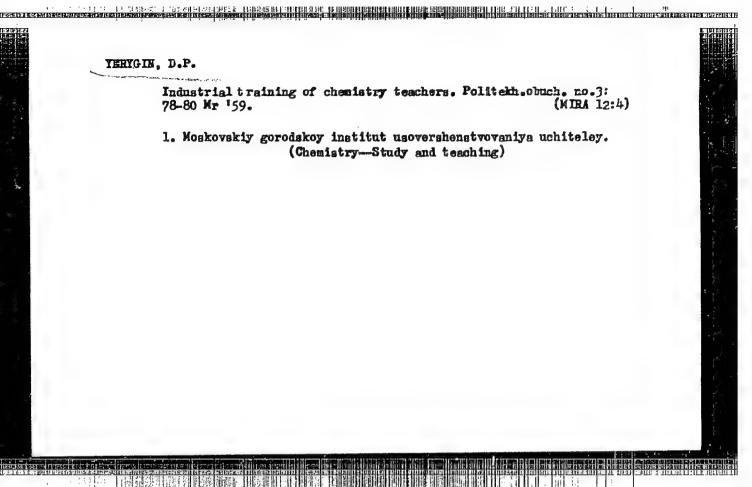




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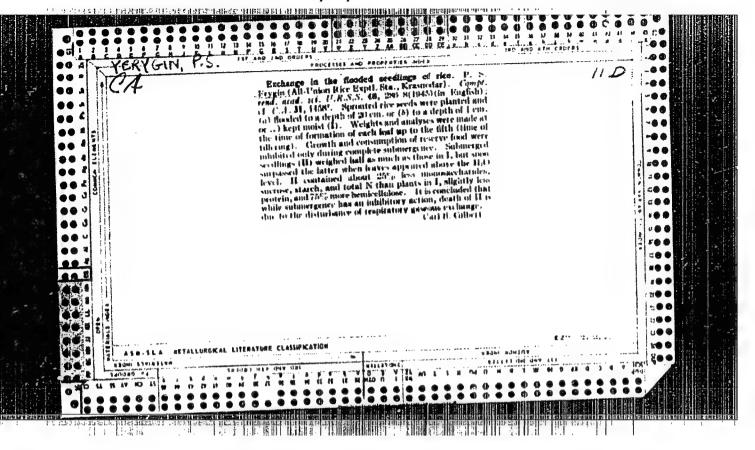


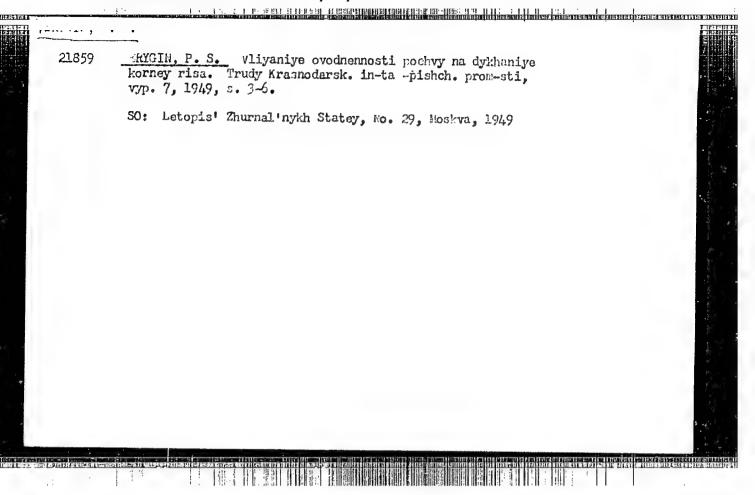


### YERYGIN, D.P.

School club at the Pedagogical Institute. Khim. v shkole 16 no. 3:66-73 My-Je 51. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina, Moskva. (Chemistry-Study and teaching)





USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains.

N-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72935.

Author : Aleuhin, Yo. P.; Yerygin, P. S. Inst : Kuban Rice Experimental Station

Title : Preplanting Treatment of Seeds for the Purpose of

Obtaining Thick Rice Sprouts.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Kratkiye itogi nauchno-issled. raboty (Kubansk. ris. opytn. st.) za 1956 g. Krasnodar, "Sov.

Kuban'", 1957, 37-41.

Abstract: Soaking seeds in a solution of 2,4-D and potassium salt of hetero-auxin (140 mg/l) increases germination when sprouting on unflooded soil. Germination of seeds in anaerobic conditions with temperature 2

and 50 increases the stability of the rice sprouts during deep flooding. Treatment of the seeds with (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> guarantees thicker and more viable sprouts. -- 0. V. Yakushkina.

Card 1/1

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

М

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68135

grain moisture increases in the field, the rice quality decreases. O. V. Yakushkina

Card

: 2/2

38

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. /9 1958, No. 87034

AUTHOR : Yerygin, P. S.
INST. : Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : Physiological Substantiation of Irrigation of Rice by Flooding.

ORIG. PUB. : Sb.: Biol. esnovy oreshayem. zemled. Mescow, AN SSSR, 1957, 164-171

ABSTRACT : Data of the All-Union Rice Experiment Station.

In the production of rice the water conditions of the soil

ABSTRACT: Data of the All-Union Rice Experiment Station. In the production of rice the water conditions of the soil vary during the growing period. During the period of seed germination a soil that is not flooded is favorable to the development of a dense stand of seedlings. With a soil moisture content in excess of 80-90% of capillary water-holding capacity, germination of rice seeds is inhibited, the nature of germination is altered (instead of the radicel the coleoptyl begins to develop), respiration rate is decreased, and also the activity of catalass and cacharace. On the other hand, by the end of the period of emerging of seedlings, flooding provides conditions that are more CARD: 1/2

CARD: 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3"

TENIGIN, P.S.; VOLODARSKIY, N.I.

Ivan Sergeevich Kosenko's 60th birthday. Bot. shur. 42 no.6:960-961
Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Kubanskiy sel'skokhosyaystvennyy institut.
(Kosenko, Ivan Sergeevich, 1896-)

20-5-49/54 Yerygin, P.S., Ryabchun, O. M. AUTHORS: The Root Structure of the Rice Plant as Dependent on the Water Regime of the Soil (Zavisimost' stroyeniya korney risa ot vod-TITLE: nogo rezhima pochvy) Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5, pp. 1028-1030 PERIODICAL: (USSR) Rice is known to be cultivated at different cikological conditions. On rice fields which are 2 - 15 cm under water, nearly ABSTRACT: 80 % of the entire rice is cultivated. The remainder is either flooded 20 cm and more or is harvested on fields that are hardly flooded at all during the entire period of vegetation. With such excess and insufficient degree of moistening the yields of crops are only half those obtained by more shallow layers. The broad dispersion of conditions of growth has since long caused research workers to study the anatomy of the rice root. Among other things, the schlerenzyma cylinders of the rice root quickly lignifies in the case of dehydration and a drying of the soil. The absorbing surface of the roots is increased by the formation of lateral roots and little hair-like formations. Card 1/3

The Root Structure of the Rice Plant as Dependent on the Water Regime of the

anatomical structure of the root (table 1). The main causes of the difference in root structure in the case of floods as compared with moistening were processes of growth. They were intense in the case of flooded roots, and therefore the number of radial cell series as well as of their cycles inside the root increase. In the central cylinder a larger number of metacentral cylinder is also due to the thickening of the cell walls. When moistening they are from 1 1/2 to twice as thick as when flooded. All this tends to show that moistening does not modify the anatomical structure of rice roots to such an extent that are 1 figure. 1 table and 8 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION:

Kuban' Rice Testing Station (Kubanskaya risovaya opytnaya stantsiya)

PRESENTED: SUBMITTED:

by A.L. Kursanov, Academician , April 6, 1957
April 5, 1957

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 3/3

YERYGIN, P.S.; AIESHIN, Ye.P.; SAUTICH, M.A.; FENELONOVA, T.M.

Effect of gibberelic acid on rice. Fiziol. rast. 8 no.4:460-466 '61. (MTRA 14:11)

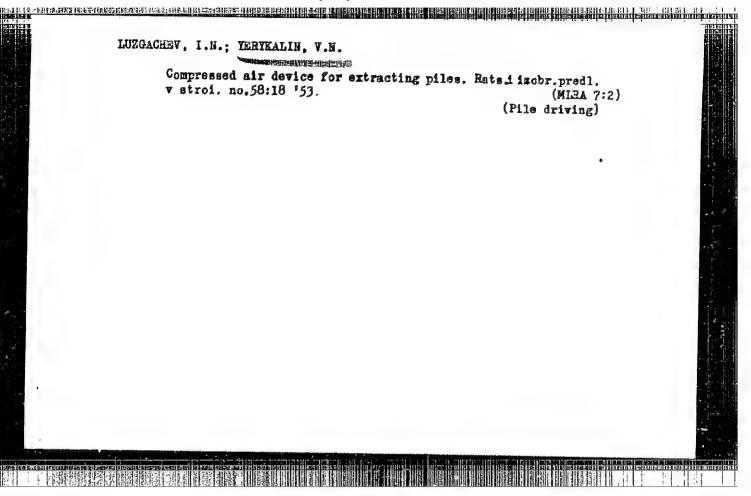
1. Kuben Experimental Rice Station, Krasmodar.
(Gibberellic acid)
(Rice)

YEHYKALIN, A.

Collective Farms

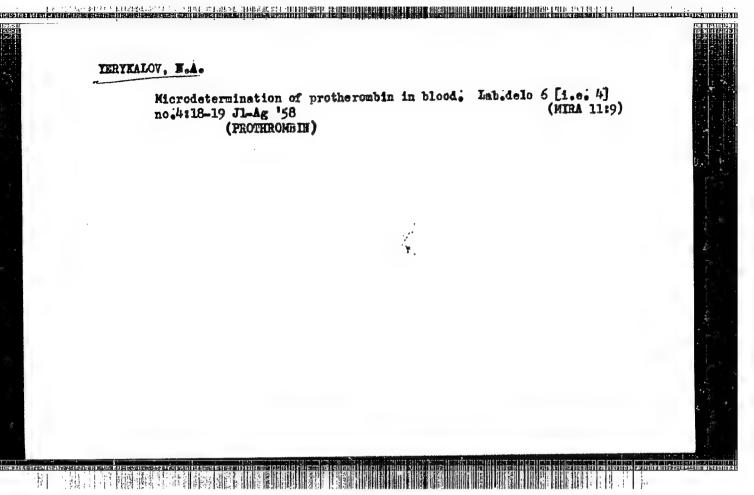
Inspection committee of the collective farm at work. Kolkh. proiz. 12 No. 6 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952, UNCLASSIFIED



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962910019-3
ACC NR. APG001698 W//DM
AURTHOR: Yerykalov, A. N.  ORG: POP-
ORG: none
TITLE: An estimate of the
SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya vi to
TOPIC TAGS: nuclear room 17, 44, 55
ABSTRACT: In many reactor problem
ABSTRACT: In many reactor problems it is important to find the critical dimensions without approximate methods which permits the estimate of the upper as well as of the lower limits for the single group diffusion equation with the time constant.
the single group diffusion equation with the time constant \(\). The neutron flux \(\varphi\) in the reactor is described by
the time constant ) in the reactor is described by
and the accuracy of the eigenvalue is estimated by a method analogous to the one used by by  Output  O
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UDC: 621,039,51

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Yo (r) is a trial s	olution) and on the other by		
	k <sub>0</sub> < q + ∆q.	(3)	ALIAN MARIA
vhere	$\Delta q = \frac{1}{q-q} \cdot \frac{(L\psi_0 - q\psi_0, L\psi_0 - q\psi_0)}{(\Psi_0, \Psi_0)}.$	(4)	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
	<b>Q—u</b>		
for a reactor in th	e critical state the relative error in reactor size does not	exceed 0.3%.	
The author thanks	e critical state the relative error in reactor size does not every. V. Petrov, G. S. Danilov, and Ye. A. Garusov for the ion of the results. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas.	exceed 0.3%.	
The author thanks	Yu. V. Petrov. G. S. Danflov. and Ye. A. Garusov for the	exceed 0.3%. Ir valuable	



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Yennkalov, Mr. G.

USSR / Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

G-3

Abs Jour

Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12156

Author

Spryskov A.A., Yerykalov Yu.G.

Title

Quantitative Determination of Isomers of Dichlorobenzenes

Orig Pub : Zh. analit. khimii, 1956, 11, No 4, 492-494

Abstract

: After determination of p-dichlorobenzene (I) by thermal method, and m-dichlorobenzene (II) by the bromide-bromate method developed by the authors specifically for II, o-dichlorobenzene (III) can be determined, in mixtures of the three isomers, by difference. After ascertaining the content in  $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$ , from the solidification point of the mixture under investigation, this mixture is subjected to nitration and reduction, in order to determine II by bromination. Sample of the substance being analyzed ( . 1.5 g) is mixed with an equal weight of water, there are added, after cooling, dropwise and within 30 minutes, 15 g HNO3 (Sp. Gr. 1.5), after 1 hour the mixture

Card 1/3

And the second s

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

G-3

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12156

mixture is allowed to stand for 30 minutes in a scaled vessel. Thereafter 2 g KI are added and after 5 minutes the I<sub>2</sub> is titrated with 0.1 N solution Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> in the presence of starch (to determine the amount of dichloraniline formed from I and III) (S<sub>2</sub>). Amount of dichloraniline formed from II is S<sub>1</sub>-8 25/100 - S<sub>2</sub>, hence the content of II in the mixture is: (in %) S<sub>1</sub> 100 / S . 100/25. Since the content of I in the mixture is known from the solidification point the content of III can be calculated as the difference. Error in determination of each inomer is 1% of the sum of isomers. The described procedure has been checked with compounded mixtures.

Card 3/3

SOV/ 79-28-6-47/63

AUTHORS:

Spryskov, A. A., Yerykalov, Yu. G.

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TITLE:

On the Grientation of the Sbustitution in the Lromatic Series (K origentatsii pri zameshchenii v aromaticheskon ryadu) III. The Isomerization of Dichlorobenzenes (III. Izomerizatsiya dikhlorobenzolov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1058, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1637 - 1642 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The aim of the present paper is to investigate the isomerization of dichlorobenzenes and to obtain states of equilibrium among the isomers on various conditions. Proceeding from any dichlorobenzene a state of equilibrium among the isomers was obtained on its heating with aluminum chloride at 160°. In the equilibrium mixture were 16% ortho-, 30% para- and 51% metaisomers found. The velocity of the isomerization process depends on the amount of aluminum chloride. Posidos this isomerization also a dispresentioning takes place which in the experiments, on a heating up to 160° for 50 hours, yielded about 1,6% monochlorobenzene and up to 2,8% of a resinous product. The results of the experiments tend to show that on the heating with aluminum chloride a dehalogenation of dichlorobenzene takes place under the formation of monochlorobenzene as well as a formation of chlorine. The latter chlorinates monochlorobenzene and forms a mixture of dichloro-substitutents.

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On the Orientation of the Sbustitution in the Aromatic SOV 79-28-6-47/63 Series. III. The Isomerization of Dichlorobenzenes

The process of dehalogenation is represented by the given scheme. Hydrogen chloride forms in this system by conversion of aluminum chloride with a small amount of air humidity. Thus this chlorination reaction in the presence of a catalyst is reversible. However, the velocity of the counterreaction at low temperatures is so low that the halogenation reaction can practically not be reversed. With increased temperature also the velocity of the reversible conversion increases. It becomes an isomerization and it becomes possible to obtain a state of equilibrium. There are 1 figure, 4 tables and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Ivanovo Chemical

-Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED:

May 11, 1957

1. Chlorobenzenes--Isomerism

Card 2/2

5(3) AUTHORS:

Spryskov, A. A., Yerykalov, Yu. G.

SOY/79-29-5-79/81

TITLE:

On the Orientation in the Substitution of the Aromatic Series

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8,

pp 2798 - 2803 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors carried out earlier (Ref 1) a number of experiments concerning the isomerization of dichlorobenzenes at 120 and 160°. At 160° a state close to the balance between the isomers was reached and the composition of the mixture in the state of equilibrium was found. However, the balanced state could not be achieved at 120°. In the present paper the further attempts at isomerization at 120° are described, the results of the isomerization experiments at 100 and 180° and of the experiments in which hydrogen chloride was introduced into the reaction mixture are discussed. An investigation was made of the isomerization of the o-, m- and p-dichlorobenzenes at 120 and 180° in the presence of aluminum chloride. In order to achieve the equilibrium between the isomers at 120° many more than 1000 hours are needed. The mixture which is in a state of equilibrium contains 12% o-isomer, 33% p-isomer, and 53% m-isomer. At 180° a state close to equilibrium is

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On the Orientation in the Substitution of the Aromatic Series

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reached after 20 hours no matter from which isomer one had started. It was found that the isomerization rate decreases at the introduction of hydrogen chloride into the reaction vessel in proportion to the quantity introduced. The removal of small quantities of HCl from the system also reduces the rate of isomerization according to the reaction mechanism previously suggested (Ref 1). From the experimental data the constants of the isomerization rate of dichlorobenzenes at 160° were computed. More on this computation is found on page 2801. The retarding effect of large amounts of hydrogen chloride on the isomerization may be explained according to the scheme given in the experimental part. There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Ivanovo Chemo-

technological Institute)

SUBMITTED:

June 20, 1958

Card 2/2

SPRYSKOV, A.A.; YERYKALOV, Yu.G.

Orientation in substitution in the aromatic series. Part 7: Catalysts of the isomerization of dichlorobenzenes. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.1: (MIRA 14:1)

292-296 Ja '61.

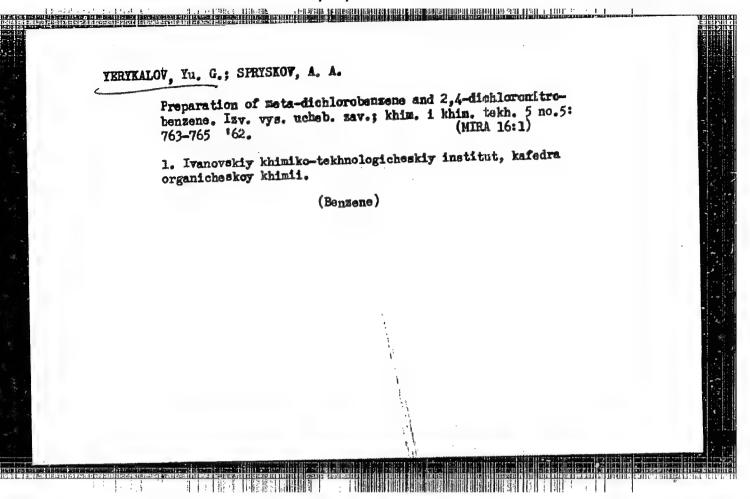
1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. (Benzene)

(Izomerization)

VERYKALOV, Yu.G.; SPRYSKOV, A.A.

Orientation in the substitution in the aromatic series. Part 9:
Equilibrium between isomers of dichlorobenzene. Zhur. ob. khim.
31 no. 11:3721-3722 N '61.

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Benzene) (Substitution (Chemistry))



VERYKALOV, Yn. G.; SPRISKOV, A. A.; YEFIMOVA, E. M.

Orientation during substitution in the aromatic series.

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32 no.12:4025-4028 D'62. (MIRA 16:1)

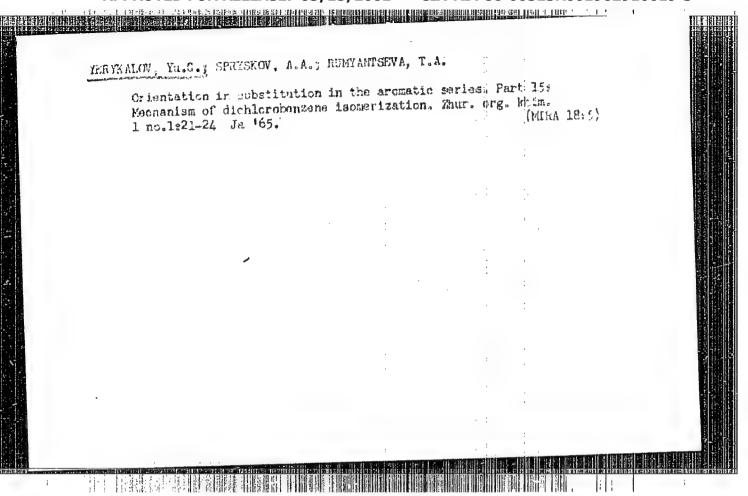
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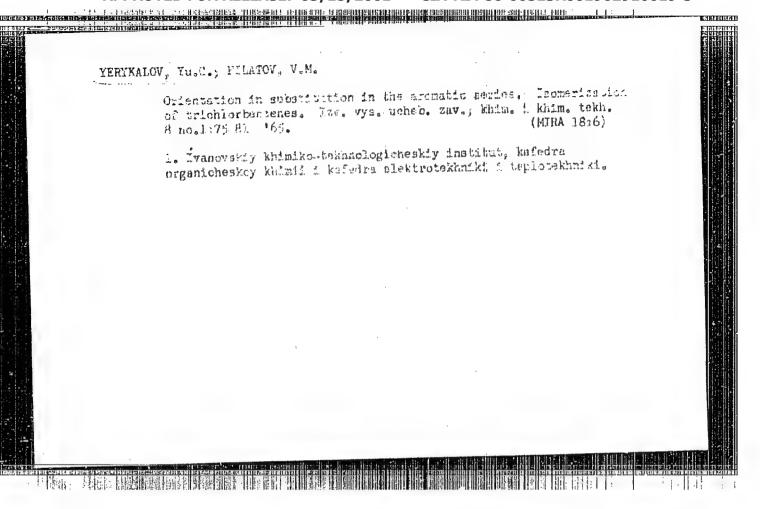
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KOPTYUO, V.A.; ISAYEV, I.S.; YERYKALOV, Tu.O.; SPRYSKOV, A.A.

Isomerization of c-dichlorobenzene in the presence of AlCl<sub>3</sub>.

Zhur. org. khim. 1 no. 12:2081-2083 D \*165 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Tvanovskiy khimiko-tekhmologicheskiy institut. Submitted November 9, 1964.

YERYKALOVA, O. K.

"Changes in Hemopoiesis During Chronic Poisoning With Tetrasthyl- Lead",
Military-Medical Journal, No. 8, p 29, Aug 1955.

YERY KALOVA,

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T-3

Blood Blood Diseases

Abs Jour

Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74702

Author

Kurdybaylo, F.V., Yerykalova, O.K.

Inst

On the Problem of Hypoplastic and Aplastic Anemias.

Title

Probl. gematol. i perelivaniya krovi, 1957, 2, No 3, 14-

Orig Pub

Abstract

10 patients with aplastic anemia (AA) and 6 with hypoplastic anemia (HA) were examined. The illness developed due to long effects of vapors of ethylated benzine, dyes and other reasons. In some cases of AA, signs were observed of megaleblast hemopoicsis (megaloblasts in the bone marrow, megalo- and macrocytes, the colored indicator higher than the unit). In the beginning stage of AA specimen of the bone marrow by sternal puncture showed the number of nuclear cells increased and the erythropoiesis strengthened.

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